



# MERU UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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University Examinations 2013/2014

FIRST YEAR, FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREE OF MASTER OF  
SCIENCE IN STATISTICS

**STA 3101: MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS**

**DATE: APRIL 2014**

**TIME: 3 HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer question *one* and any other *two* questions.

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**QUESTION ONE – (30 MARKS)**

- (a) Let  $\underline{y}$  be a  $p \times 1$  random vector and  $\underline{x}$  be also a  $p \times 1$  matrix of constants. Show that  $Cov(X, Y) = \Sigma_{X,Y}$ . Let A be a  $l \times p$  matrix of constants at B be a  $p \times q$  matrix of constants, show that  $Cov(AY, BX) = A \Sigma_{YX} B'$  (8 Marks)
- (b)
- Define the Hotelling  $T^2$  – Statistics
  - Show that the statistic  $T^2$  is invariant of non-singular linear transformation.
- (c) Let  $\underline{x}$  be a  $p \times 1$  random vector with  $V(\underline{x}) = \Sigma$  and  $E(\underline{x}) = \underline{\mu}$ . Show that
- The matrix  $\Sigma$  is symmetric positive definite if the component random variables  $x_i$  are linearly independent. (8 Marks)
  - For a quadratic form

$$Q = \underline{x}' A \underline{X}$$

$$E[Q(\underline{X})] = \text{trace}(A \underline{\Sigma}) + \underline{\mu}' A \underline{\mu}$$

If A is symmetric positive definite matrix. (6 Marks)

**QUESTION TWO – (20 MARKS)**

(a) Show that  $\underline{x}$  is  $N_p(\underline{\mu}, \underline{\Sigma})$  iff  $a' \underline{x}$  is  $N_1(a' \underline{\mu}, a' \underline{\Sigma} a)$  (6 Marks)

(b) (i) Briefly explain the importance of principal component analysis statistics. (4 Marks)

(iii) Let  $\underline{x}_1 \sim N(\underline{\mu}_1, \underline{\Sigma})$  and  $\underline{x}_2 \sim N(\underline{\mu}_2, \underline{\Sigma})$  denote random vectors with corresponding multivariate normal distribution. Assume  $\underline{x}_1$  and  $\underline{x}_2$  are independent. Assuming  $\underline{\Sigma}$  is unknown consider testing

$$H_0 = \underline{\mu}_1 = \underline{\mu}_2$$

vs . Determine a test for the hypothesis basing on the principal

$$H_1 = \underline{\mu}_1 \neq \underline{\mu}_2$$

component of  $\underline{x}_1$  and  $\underline{x}_2$

**QUESTION THREE – (20 MARKS)**

(a)  $f(\underline{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{p}{2}} |\underline{\Sigma}|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp - \frac{1}{2} (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu})' \underline{\Sigma}^{-1} (\underline{x} - \underline{\mu})$  where  $\underline{x}$  is  $p \times 1$  vector and  $\underline{\Sigma}$  is a

positive definite matrix. Show that

(i)  $f(\underline{x}) \geq 0$

(ii)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\underline{x}) d\underline{x} = 1$

Where the integral denotes the p definite multiple integrals each over the interval  $(-\infty, \infty)$ .

(8 Marks)

(b) Let  $y$  be distributed as  $N_p(\mu, \Sigma)$ . Show that the moment generating function of  $y$  is

$$M_y(t) = \exp\left\{t' \mu + \frac{1}{2} t' \Sigma t\right\}, \text{ where } \Sigma = \text{Var}\left(y\right) \quad (6 \text{ Marks})$$

(c) Using part (b) or otherwise, show that the moment generating function of  $Z = y - \mu$  is

$$M_z(t) = \exp\left\{\frac{1}{2} t' \Sigma t\right\}.$$

#### QUESTION FOUR –(20MARKS)

(a) Show that if  $y$  is  $N_p(\mu, \Sigma)$  then an  $r \times 1$  subvector of  $y$  has an  $r$ -variate normal distribution with the same means, variance and covariances as in the original  $p$ -variate normal distribution. (6 Marks)

(b) Using part (a) or otherwise, show any individual variable  $y_i$  in  $y$  is distributed as

$$N_1(\mu_i, \delta_{ii}) \text{ where } \mu_i = E(y_i) \text{ and } \delta_{ii} = \text{var}(y_i) \quad (6 \text{ Marks})$$

(c) Show that if  $y$  and  $x$  are jointly multivariate normal with  $\Sigma_{xx} \neq 0$ , then the conditional distribution of  $y$  given  $x$ ,  $f(y|x)$  is multivariate normal with mean and covariance

$$E\left(y|x\right) = \mu_y + \Sigma_{yx} \Sigma_{xx}^{-1} \left(x - \mu_x\right)$$

matrix E

$$\text{var}\left(y|x\right) = \Sigma_{yy} - \Sigma_{yx} \Sigma_{xx}^{-1} \Sigma_{yx}$$

respectively. (8 Marks)

**QUESTION FIVE – (20 MARKS)**

Suppose that the random vector  $y$  is distributed as  $N_4[\mu, \Sigma]$  where  $\mu = (1 \ 2 \ 3 \ -2)'$  and

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 & -4 \\ 2 & -2 & -4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) Find the distribution of

(i)  $(y_1 \ y_2)'$

(ii)  $y_2$

(iii)  $z = y_1 + 2y_2 - y_3 + 3y_4$

(iv)  $\underline{z} = (z_1, z_2)'$ , where  $z_1 = y_1 + y_2 - y_3 - y_4$  and  $z_2 = -3y_1 + y_2 + 2y_3 - 2y_4$

(v)  $(y_1, y_2)'$  given  $y_3, y_4$  (12 Marks)

(b) Find

(i)  $Corr(y_1, y_3)$

(ii)  $Corr(y_1 y_3 | y_3 y_4)$  (8 Marks)